

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

The Senate Devotes a Large Portion of the Session to the New Tariff Bill.

Mr. McPherson Tries to Secure Amendments and Mr. Sherman Talks About Trusts—Holman Urges an Election Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Among the documents presented were the following:

From the Secretary of State, transmitting four certificates of election of presidential electors in Alabama, New Jersey, Missouri and Louisiana. Laid on the table.

From the Secretary of the Interior, in response to a resolution recently offered by Mr. Dawes requiring information as to the alleged outrages and restraints of liberty practiced against Indian women in Alaska. The Secretary says the department has no information on the subject except "newspaper reports of a certain value." He intimates that the stories have arisen from the highly magnifying power of the visual lens of travelers.

Mr. Edmunds, also, from the same committee, reported a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Attorney-General for information concerning the execution of the act of March 3, 1887, in reference to the removal of the names of all United States officers who have had any connection with such execution, in what capacity, and what compensation has been claimed or received by them. He also reported the act declared forfeited the property of the Church of the Latter-day Saints; that, as was stated, the judge in Utah had appointed the same of late having received of said property; that the marshal had employed as his private and personal counsel in the receivership of the district attorney of the United States; that some of the property had been sold and a fund opened; that enormous and exorbitant allowances were demanded for the services of the receiver and his counsel; and that the school board, for whose benefit the property had been forfeited, had been obliged to employ private counsel to resist such demands.

Mr. Edmunds, also, from the same committee, made a report on the resolution introduced at its last session as to the power of the Attorney-General to institute judicial proceedings for the vacation of patents. He stated that the Supreme Court had denied the question in the affirmative, and he asked that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject. So ordered.

At 1 o'clock the Senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill, the pending question being on Mr. Harris's amendment to reduce the duty on beams, girders, joists, angles, etc., all structural shapes of iron or steel, from 10 to 15 per cent to 6 to 10 per cent. The amendment was advocated by Mr. Reagan, but as Mr. McPherson desired to offer some amendments at the beginning of the meeting, the question of Mr. Harris's amendment was postponed.

Mr. McPherson then moved to amend Paragraph 120, as to iron pipe, etc., by reducing the duty from three to two cents per pound to 20 cents per ton. He said that the rate proposed by him was that contained in the House bill; that it was high enough, and that its adoption would allow further reductions to be made without any injury to the industry.

Mr. Allison opposed the amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 20, nays 22. Mr. Plumb voted with the Republicans in the negative.

Mr. McPherson moved to amend the provision of Paragraph 122, referring to iron bars, blooms or billets, on which charcoal is used as fuel, by reducing the duty from \$22.40 per ton to \$20 per ton. Rejected—yeas 20, nays 22.

Mr. McPherson moved to reduce the duty on cast-iron pipe (Paragraph 123) from 9.10 of a cent per pound to 6 to 10 of a cent. He said that the cast-iron pipe industry had formed a trust or combination under which the price was the foreign cost, plus the duty and all expenses. He thought that a little reduction in the duty would do no harm, and that it would be a benefit to the industry. The amendment was rejected—yeas 19, nays 24.

These votes were all strictly party votes. Mr. McPherson intimated that it seemed as if all opposition to the bill might as well cease if amendments so reasonable were to receive the united opposition of the Republican side of the chamber.

Mr. Allison nodded his head. "Then," said Mr. McPherson, "we are to understand, I suppose, that the manufacturers of iron pipe may appear before a committee of the Senate and fix any rate they choose on their production, without any regard to what the consumers may say about it. Here is an absolutely prohibitory duty—a duty of \$22.40 per ton. I move to reduce it to eight-tenths of a cent per pound." The amendment was rejected—yeas 21, nays 23.

Mr. McPherson then moved to reduce the rate on anvil (Paragraph 126) from 2 cents to 1 cent per pound. Rejected—yeas 21, nays 21. Mr. McPherson then moved to reduce the rate on iron or steel anchors, etc. (Paragraph 127), from 18 to 10 cents per pound to 1 cent. Rejected—yeas 20, nays 24.

The amendment offered by Mr. McPherson was also rejected—yeas 19, nays 24. Mr. McPherson alluded to the criticisms of the press on Democratic Senators for their remissness in opposing the substitute and exposing its weak points; and he explained that the substitute had been arranged by the Republican Senators of the committee on finance, and that the Democratic Senators of that committee knew nothing about it except from cursory reading just before it was reported. They had had no opportunity to examine it, and therefore it was that opposition had not been made to such an extent as to show the errors, the faults and the misstatements of the substitute. His opinion was that it was better to let the whole country in less than five years. He moved that consideration of the bill be postponed till the 15th of January.

Mr. Dawes moved to amend the bill so that the Senator from New Jersey was not apprehensive that disaster might come to the country from the treasury surplus if the matter was delayed. Mr. McPherson suggested that more progress would be made with the bill, if time were given to Senators on his side to become conversant with its details.

Mr. Dawes—Then the Senator's motion is for the purpose of educating? Mr. McPherson—Yes. This has been an educational campaign all the way through the Senate. Mr. Dawes—I suggest that the Senator accompany his motion with a provision for class leaders and teachers.

At the suggestion of Mr. Harris, Mr. McPherson withdrew his motion for postponement, at which there was some quiet laughter on the Republican side.

Mr. McPherson moved to reduce the rate on angles, etc. (Paragraph 128), from 2 cents to 1 cent per pound. Rejected—yeas 22, nays 23. Mr. Harris renewed his amendment to reduce the duty on beams, girders, joists, angles, etc., from 10 to 6 to 10 per cent to 6 to 10 per cent.

Mr. Vest argued in support of the amendment, and said that there was nothing in the bill on which the two parties could get a party issue than this one. He spoke of Mr. Carnegie's profit on 20,000 tons of steel beams, manufactured in one year, as over a million dollars, and described the Steel Trust as a monopoly with "hoary with age." How long, he asked, was this trust to exist?

Mr. Sherman desired to state, once for all, the grounds of his several votes on the bill, because it was neither a matter of pleasure for the Senate nor a matter of public utility to waste time in repeating over and over again the same argument on different clauses of the bill. He said that the Mills bill represented the general sentiment of the Democratic party, while the Senate substitute had been carried by the people of the United States and there debated and approved and supported by the Republican party. The one bill looked to a tariff for revenue only; the other to a tariff for protection. He would not undertake to define what a tariff for revenue only meant; but a tariff for protection meant a tariff where the rates were so fixed as not only to give revenue, but also, in every feature of it, to extend protection, encouragement, hope and competition among American producers.

The Senate substitute represented the protection sentiment. The paragraph proposed to be amended included a great variety of articles, some of which could be produced in this country at 40 or 50 a ton, while others could not be produced for less than \$70 a ton. If it were possible to make a discrimination in the duty on these articles, it should be done, but it was impossible without recurring to the ad valorem principle, and experience was not favorable to that principle in imposing duties on iron and steel. The 1 to 10 cent per pound was a little too high on some articles, but it had been fixed upon by the finance committee as a fair average rate. As to Mr. Carnegie's monopoly (Mr. Sherman) knew nothing about it, except that Mr. Carnegie had been the first in this country to apply the continuous process in the manufacture of steel beams. Mr. Carnegie, he presumed, had patents which could not be taken away from him, but they would soon expire. The time was not far distant when all structural shapes of steel and iron would be multiplied to an amazing extent and would be produced cheaper and cheaper by the offer of inducements to manufacturers to enter into the business. That was one of the objects of the proposed rates of duty. He thought it better to sustain the finance committee in its classification than to change the rates blindly and at hazard. In regard to trusts, he looked upon them as one of the most dangerous and subtle questions of the day.

man, and was in favor of breaking them up. They were contrary to the spirit of the common law of England, but the only way to break them down was by inviting competition. If that was not sufficient, he was willing to go to the extent of proposing a law to prevent and punish them. The Senator from Tennessee (Mr. Harris) had made a motion, some days since, to the Senate, that the House bill, and that motion had been rejected by the Senate, the vote being an expression of opinion that the substitute was a better bill than the House bill. The principle of inviting competition, he thought it better to leave the details of the bill to the committee which framed it, unless there was some palpable error which ought to be corrected. He asked his Democratic friends to abide by the judgment of the people on the question. That judgment had been in favor of American industry.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sherman's remarks, and without coming to a vote on the pending amendment, the Senate adjourned.

Holman Wants an Election Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Under the call of States, to-day, a large number of bills were introduced.

When Indiana was reached Mr. Holman rose and asked for immediate consideration of the following resolution:

Whereas, It is publicly charged in the public press and otherwise that in general elections of recent years, involving the election of President and members of the United States Senate and members of Congress, large sums of money have been contributed and expended in various ways for the purpose of influencing the result of such elections;

Whereas, Such contributions and expenditures tend to debase the elective franchise, corrupt the ballot, and impair the vigor and purity of our free institutions; therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to investigate the said charges and to inquire what legislation is necessary and proper to suppress such contributions and expenditures and to preserve and maintain the freedom and purity of the elective franchise, with authority to report at any time, by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, suggested the insertion of the words "and also whether officials of the United States have made contributions to such campaign fund."

Mr. Holman—That is entirely covered by the resolution now.

Mr. Dingley—Not specifically. It is very important, for the responsibility of officials of the United States is greater than of the citizens.

The demand for the regular order by Mr. Wilkins, of Ohio, and Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, operated as an objection to the resolution.

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to investigate the said charges and to inquire what legislation is necessary and proper to suppress such contributions and expenditures and to preserve and maintain the freedom and purity of the elective franchise, with authority to report at any time, by bill or otherwise.

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SENSATIONAL DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Young Man Kills a Married Woman Because His Love for Her Is Not Reciprocated.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Mrs. Mary E. Merrill was murdered, to-day, by the man who unsuccessfully endeavored to win her affection from her husband. The body of the murderer, who then took his own life, lies at the morgue.

Benjamin W. Merrill, a salesman for N. Corbell & Co., at 83 Michigan avenue, lived with his wife at 269 Illinois street, where Mrs. Merrill kept a boarding-house. She was a handsome brunette, refined and attractive in her manner, and popular with all who knew her. She and her husband always lived happily together. She thought everything of him, and he was equally kind to her. Since their marriage in Dayton, O., Nov. 11, 1883, Mrs. Merrill has been energetic in her efforts to aid her husband, whose salary was not large, and she hit upon the expedient of opening a boarding-house, a plan which she put into execution soon after their arrival in Chicago, 1884. To furnish a house the couple ran considerably into debt, and to clear off this incumbrance was the aim of their lives. They had almost succeeded, and to-day had paid all but \$40. Then the blow came that cost Mrs. Merrill her life, and almost drove her husband crazy with grief.

Some six months ago, Andrew Martin, a good-looking young fellow, twenty-one years of age, came to Chicago from Richview, a town on the Illinois Central railroad, in the southern part of the State. He secured a position as electrician for the Union Stock and Railway Company, and took a room at Mrs. Merrill's house. His work kept him out at night, and he had much leisure time during the day, which he occupied by cultivating the acquaintance of Mrs. Merrill, with whom he soon fell desperately in love. So noticeable became his attentions that the other tenants of the house commented upon the state of affairs, and Mrs. Merrill, in self-defense, was obliged to come to the conclusion that the young man must leave the house. In this opinion she was supported by her husband, who was the only one in the house who could not see the condition of affairs. He seemed to think his overtures were received with favor, and soon assumed a kind of superiority in the house, and his efforts in this direction became very annoying to her. On Sunday night she told her husband that this could last no longer, and that she would have to ask him to leave.

He went to his room, and she did not see him again. On Monday morning she found his door open, and she went in to see what had happened. She found him lying on the floor, dead, and his hands and feet bound. She called for help, and the police were sent. The body was found at 10 o'clock, and the police were called. The case was a sensational one, and the police were called. The case was a sensational one, and the police were called.

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TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The chief of police of Newark, N. J., has notified all clairvoyants and fortune-tellers to leave the city, or be arrested as frauds.

George Huchabee was shot dead yesterday, near his home in Caddo parish, Louisiana, by Wm. Luce, who has been arrested, together with an accomplice named Thom.

Near Harrisonburg, Va., yesterday, R. N. Starnell was shot dead by an unknown person while riding along a road. Two shots were afterward fired into the victim's head.

Edward Honeywood was arrested, last night, at Newark, N. J., for passing a forged check for \$15,000, drawn on the Central National Bank, on a dry goods merchant. He also claims to be a son of Lady Honeywood, of Belgrave Square, London. On him was found a forged check on Lady Honeywood for \$100,000.

The Hon. Carl Schurz was given a dinner at the Lotus Club, New York, last night, by thirty of his fellow-Germans. William Steinway presided, and among those present were the German minister at Washington, Henry Villard, Herman Oelrichs, Jesse Seligman, and German Consul-General Feige.

L. W. Buskey, a book-keeper in the Norfolk, Va., National Bank, was arrested, yesterday, for embezzling to the amount of \$3,500. A warrant was sworn out by the cashier of the bank, and preliminary examination will be had to-day. He is very young, belongs to a respectable family, and was very popular with his associates.

At Pittsburgh, yesterday, Robert E. Barnett entered suit for \$50,000 damages against William Murdoch and the Perkins detective agency. The suit is the outgrowth of the prosecution of Barnett for alleged complicity in the burglary of Murdoch out of \$10,000, about one year ago. The trial of Barnett resulted in his acquittal, hence, he alleges that the charge against him was untrue, and that he wants the damages for injury to his character.

Steamship News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 10.—Arrived: Werra, from New York for Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 10.—Of Brow Head: City of Richmond, from New York.

BOERNE, Dec. 10.—Arrived: De Ruyter, from Antwerp.

HAMBURG, Dec. 10.—Arrived: Hammonia, from New York.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Arrived: Wilkommen, from New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Arrived: Avalon, from London. The Grand steamer, which arrived this morning and is detained at quarantine. What the nature of the sickness is on board of her, if any, could not be learned.

The Telephone Litigation.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—In the case of the United States against the Bell Telephone Company, to invalidate its patent, on the ground of fraud, pending in this district, Assistant District Attorney (Salvin) today filed an amendment to the bill, setting up other inventions in the same matter. It will probably be some months before the case will be heard.

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS.

Statistics on the Industry for a Quarter of a Century.

The statistics of the petroleum industry for the last year, which are now being collected by the trade, will be much more complete than have ever been obtained before and will include much important information that has heretofore been inaccessible. By these new figures much information regarding natural-gas consumption and the progress of fuel oil may be obtained.

The total production of crude oil in 1887, including the fuel-oil fields in Ohio. The total value of this oil was \$100,000,000. The production covers a period of twenty-five years, during which time the price per barrel ranged from 52 cents to \$7.50. The price of refined oil has decreased to the consumer from 40 cents per gallon to 6 cents as an average for 1887. The number of wells drilled averaged 60,000, at a total cost of \$200,000,000. The amount of oil in tanks now in the region is 21,000,000 barrels, a reduction during the last year of 10,200,000 barrels. As showing the benefit of the shut down it is stated that the oil held in stock in 1887 was \$23,000,000. After disposing of 10,200,000 barrels at an increased price the remaining stocks are still worth \$19,000,000. The export of petroleum this year, as far as statistics are at hand, is 395,153,433 gallons, against 428,322,439 gallons for the same time last year. While the exports are lighter this year than last, the value in money is greater. The figures in money being, for 1888, \$33,546,377, while last year the value was \$33,549,547. The consumption is known to be increasing, and the falling off in the foreign demand is attributed to Russian competition. Since the Rothschilds entered the Russian fields as producers and refiners the Standard company has had sharp rivalry in many important foreign markets.

The superiority of our petroleum has been a great advantage to the American manufacturer. The number of wells drilled in the region Dec. 1 was 540—the most activity being in Washington county, adjacent to Pittsburgh.

An interesting feature of the producing fields at this time is the great scarcity of oil, and the fact that it becomes an interesting question where the future supply of petroleum is to come from. It was thought last month that a new and important field had been found on Turkey Point, West Virginia, ten miles up the Ohio river from Steubenville, but later developments have discouraged operators in that vicinity.

This scarcity of good territory has led producers back over the abandoned fields of former years, and a large percentage of present work is done in re-opening the two or three years ago would not be touched. In the old Venango or Oil City district 118 wells were completed last month, and of this number but nineteen have been passed away with less than 100 barrels a day, and this number is not likely to be less than 100 barrels a day.

The threatened shortage in the natural-gas supply from the Pittsburgh fields has led manufacturers to make many experiments with gas manufactured from petroleum, and some of the results have been satisfactory, and iron men here feel comparatively easy on the question of fuel. The need for the manufacture of gas is the product of the Ohio fields, where the supply seems to be without limit. The Standard Oil Company's big pipe-line from Lima to Chicago has been put in full capacity of 3,000 barrels a day, and this oil is being used a fuel almost exclusively in manufacturing establishments. Fuel oil is now in use in nineteen States and Territories, and in over four hundred different establishments. Chicago uses more than any other city, although much obstruction has been put in the way because of the attitude of the Board of Underwriters. It is believed in the oil country that as people become accustomed to handling oil fuel opposition to it will cease, and it will be as much sought after as natural gas.

Dec. 10.—One hundred rolling-mill and steel-works were using natural gas, and in the event of a failure in the supply—which recent experience has raised probable to be not likely to last more than a few days—the number would return to coal.

Home-Made Furniture.

Pittsburgh Chronicle.

Quite an artistic-looking substitute for a sofa can be cheaply arranged in a room where there is a recess, such as is often seen at one side of a fire-place. Fix in this recess a board of a fire-place. Fix in this recess a board of a fire-place. Fix in this recess a board of a fire-place.

One of the little or gypsy tables is both a convenience and an ornament in a room; but they are often quite expensive. However, a handy woman can transform the plainest of a little stand into a pretty piece of furniture, and a handy man can make the table himself.

If he will, The prettiest ones seen now have straight legs, with a second shelf below; instead of the crossed tripod of the gypsy tables. Very pretty are those with a triangular top, about twenty-four or thirty inches each way, and three legs, one at each corner. An open shelf, also triangular, is fitted about twelve inches from the ground. This is very handsome if the legs are gilded, and the top and shelf covered smoothly with olive or terra-cotta paint. Another handsome style is to paint the legs with black or white enamel paint, and then cover the top and shelf with old red plush. It will be less expensive and equally pretty if the entire table is enameled, and any little scarf may be thrown over the top. A little ingenuity may alter these styles indefinitely.

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SANTA CLAUS SOAP

It beats all other soaps. You would see if it isn't just what you want. He hasn't it ask to get it for you.

These three little girls look so nice because their clothes were washed with Santa Claus Soap, which washes easier, makes the clothes look nicer and last longer than any other soap. For all purposes it is the BEST. Santa Claus Soap is made only by

N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago.